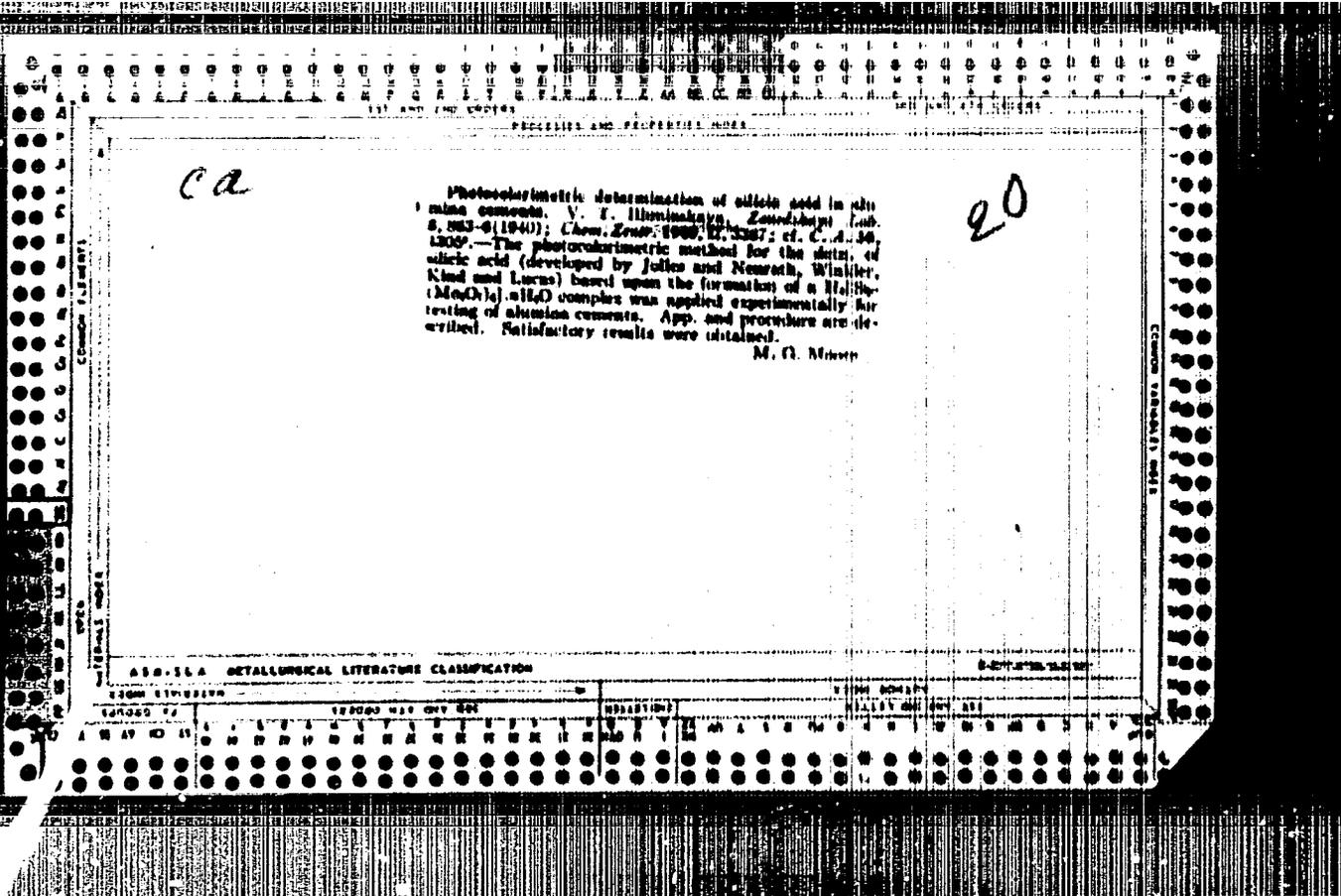


More rapid determination of aluminum oxide in aluminous and aluminosilicate rocks. V. F. Ilyin, *ANAYA, Leningrad Lab. No. 2, Ser. Khim. i Fiz. Light World, 3 [12] 100 (1960); Abstr. Sci. Adv., 6 [12] 21 (1941).—Details are given of a variation in the oxyquinoline method for determining aluminum oxide in rocks whereby the removal of both the silica and the iron oxide is dispensed with, thus reducing the time required for an estimation to 40 to 50 min. The combined iron and aluminum oxyquinolate precipitate is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and the iron is prevented from interfering with the bromate-bromide titration by an addition of oxalic acid with which it forms a complex. The iron is then determined by any suitable method, and the aluminum oxide is obtained by difference.*





ИЛИМИНСКАЯ, В. Т.

Илиминская, В. Т. - "Accelerated methods of chemical analysis of raw materials and clinkers," Trudy 4-go Vsesoyuz. soveshhaniya nauchnykh laboratoriy tsement, prom-sti, Leningrad, 1948, p. 115-27.

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

PUBLISHED AND PROPERTIES INDEX

20

**CA**

Rapid determination of silica in Portland cement raw materials and clinker by cogulation method. V. I. Il'minskaya and Ya. N. Kiefa. *Truzens 14, No. 8, 21-2 (1948)*. This method is based on cogulation of negatively charged SiO<sub>2</sub> by pos. colloids. To a 0.5 g. sample of either add H<sub>2</sub>O 8 and HCl (d. 1.19) 18 ml. Boil for 8-10 min., remove from heating plate, add 10 ml. of 1% Johner's glue soln., and stir for 2-3 min. Dil. to 40 ml., stir, and filter by suction. Wash 8 times with 1% HCl and 6 times with hot H<sub>2</sub>O. In Pt crucible ash ppt. slowly and ignite at 1000° to const. wt. Subtract the wt. of ash in the regulating soln. The av. deviation from the method of 1 time sepa. of SiO<sub>2</sub> was 0.03-0.20%. For samples requiring decompos. by carbonate fusion decomp. 0.5 g. sample with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> in a Pt crucible, cool, transfer into a porcelain dish, add 30 ml. of 1:1 HCl, cover, and heat in water bath until evolution of CO<sub>2</sub> ceases. Rinse cover and evap. to dryness but do not drive off HCl acid. Toward the end of drying triturate ppt. with glass rod. Cool, add 30-35 ml. of HCl (1.19), cover, and heat for 5 min. at 70-80°. Remove cover, add 10 ml. of 1% Johner's glue soln., stir for 5 min., replace on bath for 15 min., then cover and dish covers, filter, and finish as before. M. H.

ASM-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RETTIFIED

ILLIMINSKAYA, V.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Determination of fluorine content in raw materials and finished  
products of the cement industry. Tsement 14 no.6:21-22 N-D '48.

(Cement industries) (Fluorine)

(MLRA 9:5)

ILLIMINSKAYA, V.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Method of determining oxides of alkali metals. T'Sement no. b:28-29 JI-Ag '53.  
(MLRA 6:8)  
(Alkaline metals)



Simple method of determining the activity of blast-furnace  
slag. V. T. Blizninskaya. *Trudy* 20, No. 1, 17-19  
1956. USSR. In both original apparatus and  
in gypsum cast. Soiled with the blast-furnace slag was made  
by filtering the solns. through an ion-exchange resin SBE  
(not identified). Data requires 20-25 min. and results are  
as good as by the benzidine method. H. Z. K.



L 43740-66 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T GG/WE/WV/DW

ACC NR: AP6021536

SOURCE CODE: UR/0143/66/000/006/0115/0117

2  
660  
B

AUTHOR: Il'in, A. K. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

ORG: Far Eastern Polytechnic Institute im. V. V. Kuybyshev (Dal'nevostochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Liquid film flow in a gas stream

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 6, 1966, 115-117

TOPIC TAGS: film cooling, liquid flow, discontinuous flow, flow research, flow structure

ABSTRACT: A liquid film flow in a gas stream was investigated. The liquid film flow was produced by injecting water in round openings with diameters of 0.8 - 5.08 mm and by using air as the gas medium. The experiments were carried out at discontinuous and continuous flow. The experimental results show that 1) the axis position of the liquid stream at discontinuous flow is in good agreement with the position calculated by the formula given in the technical literature (Volynskiy, M. S. O forme strui zhidkosti v gazovom potoke - Form of liquid flow in a gas stream. Oborongiz, M. 1958) and, consequently, the formula is suitable for determining the position of a deformed axis of a stream in the first approximation, and 2) the critical velocity of injection

Card 1/2

UDC 532.529.5

L 43740-66

ACC NR: AP6021536

2

agrees, within an accuracy of experimental error, with that obtained by the formula of C. F. Warner and B. A. Reese (Investigation of the factors affecting the attachment of a liquid film to a solid surface. Jet Propulsion, No. 8, 1957). It is noted that film cooling seems to be affected by the width of the liquid film flowing out from the opening. The dependence of this film width is described by  $B_{film} \sim \Delta P_{exit} \sqrt{G_{liquid}}$ , where  $B_{film}$  is the film width,  $\Delta P_{exit}$  - the dimensionless excess pressure of the liquid at the exit from the opening, and  $G$  - the liquid consumption. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 hs

BULANDA, Jan; ILLINICZ, Jerzy; KAZMIROWICZ, Wiktor; SZCZEDA, Lesław

Fractioning phenol oil from the gas liquors of low-temperature  
gas generators. Pt. 1. Przem chem 42 no.10:548-551 0'63.

1. Huta Warszawa i Zakład Projektowo-Konstrukcyjny, Instytut  
Chemii Ogólnej, Warszawa.

ILLINICZ, Jerzy; KLEMENTYS, Marian

Purification of phenol sewage. Problemy proj hut maszyn 12  
no.10:304-310 0 '64.

1. Biprohut, Warsaw Branch.

MARTYNOV, Valentin Alekseyevich; SELIKHOV, Yuriy Ivanovich;  
Prinimali uchastie: MALYUTIN, V.A.; ILLIS, B.F.;  
ZAVARIN, G.D., red.; KUCHUMOVA, K.I., red.

[Panoramic receivers and spectrum analyzers] Panoraznyye  
priemniki i analizatory spektra. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio,  
1964. 407 p. (MIRA 17:12)

L 43755-66 ENT(m) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6030113

SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/004/0081/0088

AUTHOR: Ginevskiy, A. S. (Moscow); Ilizarova, L. I. (Moscow); Shubin, Yu. M. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the microstructure of a turbulent jet in a wake flow 60/13  
9M

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 4, 1966, 81-88

TOPIC TAGS: fluid mechanics, wake flow, turbulent jet, jet flow, wind tunnel, boundary layer equation

ABSTRACT: The microstructure of the main part of an axisymmetric turbulent jet in a wake flow is investigated experimentally over a wide range of the wake parameter  $m = u_0/u_j$  (0.04, 0.21, 0.4, 0.52), where  $u_j$  - is the velocity of wake flow and  $u_0$  is the mean velocity at the nozzle exit. Measurements were made with "Disa Elektronik" apparatus (a constant-temperature anemometer) including two amplifiers and a correlator. The velocity profiles of three components of fluctuating velocity and Reynolds stress were measured in the main part of the jet. The values of the mean velocity and two components of fluctuating velocity were measured at a large number of points on the jet axis. The measured profiles of Reynolds stress are compared with corresponding profiles calculated from an experimentally determined mean velocity profile by means of turbulent boundary layer equations. The correlation

Card 1/2

0-3755-00

ACC/NR: AP6030113

coefficient of longitudinal components of fluctuating velocity in one section of the jet was measured for two values of  $m$  and the variation of the integral scale of turbulence across the jet was determined. The results obtained here illustrate the effect of the parameter  $m$  on the characteristics of a turbulent jet in wake flow. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 19 formulas. [AB]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Feb65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTIR REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5074

Card 2/2 JS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TURINSKY, J., KUBIK, V., ILLNER, P., KRULICH, I; Physiological Institute, Medical Faculty, Charles University, (Fysiologicky Ustav Lek. Fak. KU), Prague.

"Metabolic Changes During 24-hour Starvation of Rats."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 21

Abstract: The rats were fed Larsen diet ad libitum before the experiments. Duration of starvation period studied was: 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 16 and 24 hours. Glycemia decreases as early as 3 hours after withdrawal of food and goes on decreasing for 9 more hours, after which its level is constant at 50-60 mg%. The glycogen content of liver decreases in 12 hours from 4-5% to 0.1-0.2%, and then remains steady. Glycogen content of the myocardium did not change during the experiment. The level of non-esterified fatty acids in the serum reaches double its original level in 12 hours, and does not change further. Esterified acids decrease in the first 6 hours and then slowly increase to the original level. 2 Western references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 29 Sep 65.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ILLNEROVA, H.: Physiological Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Fysiologicky Ustav CSAV) Prague.

"The Activity of the Arginine-Forming System in Rat Liver During Development."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, pp 85-86

Abstract: The arginine forming system consists of the enzyme producing arginino-glutaric acid from L-asparagin and L-citrullin, and an enzyme decomposing this acid to arginine and fumaric acid. The activity was determined by the amount of urea formed. The activity increases after 14 days of life, and in adult rats it is 3-4 times as high as in 4-day old rats. 1 Figure, 4 Western 1 Czech reference. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 29 Sep 65.

1/1

- 135 -

ILLUKOWICZ, Wilhelm, mgr

Contribution to the problem of determining the starch content in paper. Przegl papier 18 no.11:342-346 N '62.

1. Instytut Celulozowo-Papierniczy, Lods.

ILLUKOWICZ, Wilhelm, mgr

Studies on the determination of the pH value of paper.  
Przeł papier 20 no. 5: 139-141 My '64.

1. Cellulose and Paper Institute, Lodz.

L 01210-67 EWP(e)/EHI IJP(e) JD/JW

ACC NR: AT6035618

SOURCE CODE: HU/2902/66/047/004/0379/0384

KISS, Istvan, JAKLY, Gyorgy, and ILLY, Mrs H., Central Research Institute for  
Physios, Budapest [Original language version not given].

"Vapor Pressure of Solid <sup>2</sup>D<sub>2</sub>O"

Budapest, Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 47, No 4, 1966;  
pp 379-384.

Abstract [Author's English summary, modified; article in English]: The vapor  
pressure of solid D<sub>2</sub>O was measured in the temperature range of -40° to 0°C.  
It was found that as the temperature decreases the relative vapor pressure  
difference between H<sub>2</sub>O and D<sub>2</sub>O increases. This finding is contrary to the  
anomaly observed by Johannin-Gilles and Johannin. The values obtained  
with a mixture of light and heavy water with 50 at.% D concentration confirm  
the validity of the rule of the geometrical mean in the temperature range  
investigated. The authors thank Mr. L. Matus and Mr. G. Jancso for valuable  
discussions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,862]

TOPIC TAGS: deuterium oxide, heavy water, vapor pressure

SUB CODE: 20,18,07 / SUBM DATE: 12 Jan 65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1 blg

0922 0017

ILLY, Jozsef, tudományos munkatárs

Some problems of research on the history of science. Term tud kozl  
9 no.1:1-2 Ja '65.

1. Central Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian Academy  
of Sciences, Budapest.

ILLY, K. - Zvaranie - Vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1955.

Victory of the people in February 1848. p. 33.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955  
Uncl.



DOLLEZSAL, N.A. [Dollezhal, N.A.]; KRASZIN, A.K. [Krasin, A.K.]; GALANYIN,  
N.A. [Galanin, N.A.]; ALESCENKOV, P.I. [Aleshchenkov, P.I.];  
GRIGORJANC, A.N. [Grigoryants, A.N.]; JEMELJANOV, I.Ja. [Yemelyanov,  
I.Ya.]; KUGUSEV, N.M. [Kugushev, N.M.]; MINASIN, M.E.; MITYAJEV, U.I.  
[Mityayev, U.I.]; FLORINSKIÏ, B.V. [Florinskiy, B.V.]; SARAPOV,  
B.N. [Sharapov, B.N.]; ILLY, Josef [translator]

Superheated high-pressure steam producing uranium - graphite reactor.  
Atom taj 2 no.1:1-47 Ja '59.

SAMUEL, C.; SAUVINET, J.; VIRNOT, A.; ILLY, Jozsef [translator]

Two swimming pool-type reactors: the Melusine and the Triton. Atom  
taj 2 no.1:89-100 Ja '59.

ILLY, ZOLTAN

Category : HUNGARY/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of Crystals and E-9  
Polycrystalline Compounds

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3984

Author : Illy, Zoltan

Title : Hardness of Metal Coatings Obtained by the Schoops Method

Orig Pub : Mereu es automatika, 1954, 2, No 11, 319-326, No 12, 357-365

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

Overall Industrial Mechanization and Automation; (Cont.) Sov/3899

AUTOMATION AND PRODUCTION FLOW

Selivanov, G.A. Semiautomatic Line for Painting Bicycle Parts in an Electric Field 25

Illyashevich, V.A. Continuous Production Lines in Diesel Engine Manufacturing 53

HIGH-EFFICIENCY PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Yekaterinin, V.S. [Engineer]. Numerical Control of Metal-Cutting Machine Tools 90

Morozov, A.I. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Pneumohydraulics and the Automation of Machine Tools in Small-Lot Production 110

Tyuvakin, P.I. [Engineer] Rush Conveyers - an Important Link in the Complete Mechanization and Automation in Machine Manufacturing 124

Voyevoda, Yu.A., [Engineer], V.M. Okorokov [Engineer], and R.N. Fridman [Engineer]. Mechanization of Work in the Cleaning Departments of Foundry Sections 132

Card 2/3

Overall Industrial Mechanization and Automation (Cont.) SOV/3899

FOR OVERALL IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Gantman, I.A.; [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and K.A. Kuznetsov [Engineer]. Method of Processing Parts Grouped According to the Type of Operation Should be Used at Local Plants | 169 |
| Kagan, I.Z., and V.P. Kholkin, On the Road of Technical Progress  | 200 |
| Tulayeva, A.G. [Candidate of Chemical Sciences]. Raise the Level of Electrochemical Processes, Reduce Metal Waste   | 217 |
| Polyakov, A.A. [Economist]. Groups and Individual Shock Workers of Communist Labor Should Get Constant Professional Technical Assistance  | 221 |

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

VK/rem/sap  
8-11-60

I. 34174-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6026093

SOURCE CODE: HU/0031/66/000/001/0015/0022

AUTHOR: Illyefalvi-Vites, Zsolt

29  
B

ORG: Department of Communications and Instrument Industrial Technology, Technical University, Budapest (Mussaki Egyetem Hiras- es Muszeripari Technologia Tanszek)

TITLE: Optimum heat-treatment conditions for nickel-chromium layer resistances

SOURCE: Finomechanika, no. 1, 1966, 15-22

TOPIC TAGS: resistor, nickel alloy, chromium alloy, metal vapor deposition

ABSTRACT: Various heat-treating techniques were investigated to establish the parameters providing optimum performance characteristics for 80% nickel-20% chromium resistances in various gauges, manufactured by vapor deposition, in terms of temperature coefficient and stability in use as electrical resistances. The temperatures investigated ranged between 250° and 400°C; the durations, between one and 96 hours. A total of 15,225 results were obtained for the various combinations investigated. The data were discussed with the aim of assisting in the selection of operational parameters for heat-treating under industrial conditions. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

[JPRS: 35,398]

SUB CODE: 11, 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 81G

0914 1131

L 41057-56 ENI(1) IJPIC 60/AT  
ACC NR: AT6020410 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0120/0106

AUTHOR: Il'yenko, B. P.; Lats'ko, Ye. M.; Zalkind, V. M.; Zykov, V. G.; Tolok, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of plasmoids moving in a toroidal magnetic field

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Issledovaniye plazmennykh sgustkov (Study of plasma clusters).  
Kiev, Naukovo dumka, 1965, 129-136

TOPIC TAGS: plasmoid, plasma magnetic field, plasma injection, plasma gun, plasma pinch, helical magnetic field

ABSTRACT: This work reports on three experimental studies of electric fields in plasma. Electric fields arising due to polarization in plasma in 1) curved magnetic fields with varying radii of curvature, 2) in a toroidal field where two plasmoids collide and 3) in a case where a plasmoid moves along the toroidal field, are studied. The measurements were performed with two probes, one near the vessel wall and the other located at a given point in the plasma. The plasma was generated in a conical pinch gun and injected into the working region. The experiments show that polarization fields consist of the components along the toroid's major and minor radii and along the toroidal axis. Initially, the latter two components dominate in the main part of the plasmoid; subsequently, only the axial component is dominant. Plasma density was

Card 1/2

L 41067-66

ACC NR: AT6020410

also found to increase by an order of magnitude at the exit from the helical magnetic field of a curved toroidal section. Data for the various cases showing both space and time dependence of the various quantities measured are graphed. Orig. art. has 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/      SUBM DATE: 11Nov65/      ORIG REF: 003/      OTH REF: 001

0152

Card 2/2 *llh*

L 442 3-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6022182

SOURCE CODE: UR/0023/66/000/001/0088/0093

AUTHOR: Liyva, A. — Liiva, A. ; Il' ves, E. — Ilves, E. ; Punning, Ya. -M. — Punning, J. -M.

ORG: Institute of Zoology and Botany, Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR (Institut zooloogii i botaniki Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR)

TITLE: Noise-level power equivalents of some photoelectron multipliers

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Izv. Ser fiz-matem i tekhn n, no. 1, 1966, 88-93

TOPIC TAGS: photoelectron multiplier, Beta radiation, scintillation counter, noise level testing

ABSTRACT: The Institute of Zoology and Botany, Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR, introduced new noise-level testing techniques for individual selection of photoelectron multipliers, in order to minimize the noise present in measuring instruments which record soft, low-energy Beta radiation, with particular emphasis on scintillation counters, whose sensitivity depends on the noise generated by the

Card 1/2

43  
41  
B

*ILLYES, ERNO*  
ILLYES, Erno

A case of unusual internal incarceration. Orv. hetil. 98 no.45:  
1251-1252 10 Nov 57.

1. A Szabolcs-Szatmar Megyei Tanacs Korhaza Nyiregyhaza Nyiregyhaza  
(igazgato: Salamon Istvan dr.) Sebesseti Oostalyanak (foorvos: Eisert  
Arpad dr.) koslemenye.

(GECUM, dis.

incarceration, case report (Hum))

RUMANIA / Farm Animals. The Honeybee. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1959, 21334.

Author : Pop, Augustin; Ilyes, G.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Problem of Studying the Honey Production of the Medicinal Grecian Foxglove Plant (*Digitalis lanata*).

Orig Pub: Apicultura, 1958, 31, No 3, 101-102.

Abstract: In the second year, the Grecian foxglove (*Digitalis*) forms a spear which is 60-80 cm long and has 70-110 blossoms; it blooms 20-25 days in June to August. It is visited by the bees from morning until 8 o'clock at night even on cloudy days. The quantities of sugar obtained in 100 g of blossoms gathered at 10 o'clock in the morning amount to: a) 0.23 g after ~~warm~~ clear nights; b) 0.26 g after nights with ample precipitation; c) 0.48 g from

Card 1/2

ILLYES, Lajos, dr.

New method for x-ray examination of the duct system of salivary glands. *Magy. radiol.* 8 no.4:242-244 Nov 56.

1. A Budapesti Janos Korhas Szajsebesseti Osztalyanak koslemenye.  
(SALIVARY GLANDS, radiography  
retrograd sialography with sodium iodide (Hun))

BAKAACS, Tibor, dr.; ILLYES, Lajos, dr.

Three giant tumors. Orv. hetil 98 no.25:689-691 23 June 57.

1. Janos Korhas Rendelointezet (igaszgato: Bakacs, Tibor, dr.)  
koslemenye.

(FACE, neoplasms  
giant tumors, case reports (Han))

IVADY, Gyula, dr.; DUX, Erno, dr.; ILLYES, Maria, dr.

Studies on the phagocyte activity of leukocytes in infants with interstitial pneumonia. Gyermekgyógyászat 12 no.6:182-189 Je '61.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinika-jának (Igásgató: Dr. Waltner Karoly egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PNEUMONIA INTERSTITIAL PLASMA CELL blood)  
(PHAGOCYTOSIS in inf & child)  
(BLOOD PROTEINS in inf & child)

ILLYES, Sandor

An account of the Hungarian congress on the education of abnormal and retarded children. Magyar pszichol szemle 17 no.2:212-214 '60.

1. Gyogypedagogiai Tanarkepso Foiskola.

ILLYES, Tibor, Dr.; CZIRNER, Jozsef, Dr.

Idiopathic spontaneous pneumoperitoneum. Orv. hetil. 99 no.52:1822-1824  
28 Dec 58.

1. A Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikájának  
(igazgató: Hamori Artúr dr. egyet. tanár).  
(PNEUMOPERITONEUM, case reports  
idiopathic spontaneous (Hun))

BIBOR, Zoltan, dr.; ILLYES, Tibor, dr.; TOMPA, Sandor, dr.

Hyper-acute acquired hemolytic anemia. *Magy. belorv. arch.* 12  
no.5:125-128 0 '59.

1. A Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinika-janak  
(igazgató: Hamori Artur dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.  
(ANEMIA HEMOLYTIC case reports)

ILLYES, Zsigmond, dr.; TOTH, Istvan, dr.

Case of isolated dislocation of talus. *Magy. sebészet* 7 no.1:  
50-53 Feb 54.

1. Szabolcs-szatmarmegyei Tanács Kórhaza (Igazgató: Zempleni  
Béla dr.) sebészeti osztályának (főorvos: Görög György dr.) és  
röntgenlaboratóriumának (főorvos: Almásy György dr.) közleménye.

(DISLOCATION  
astragalus, fixation)  
(ASTROGALUS, disloc.  
fixation)

ILLYES, Zsigmond, dr.,; LAMPE, Laszlo, dr.,; ZSUGYBLIK, Bela, dr.

Analgesic effect of pituitary implants in incurable cancer.  
Orv. hetil. 96 no.8:214-216 20 Feb 55.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Meggyógyászati  
klinikájának (igazgató: Arvay Sándor dr. egyetemi tanár) és a  
Szabolcs-Szatmár Megyei Tanács Kórháza (igazgató: Kemény Béla dr.)  
Sebészeti Osztályának (főorvos: Eisert Árpád dr.) közleménye.

(PITUITARY GLAND, transplantation,  
in cancer, analgesic eff. in incurable cases)

(TRANSPLANTATION,  
pituitary, in incurable cancer, analgesic eff.)

(NEOPLASMS, therapy,  
pituitary implants, analgesic eff. in incurable  
cases)

ILLYES, Zsigmond, dr.,; GERLEI, Ferenc, dr.

Pylorus stenosis caused by perforation of duodenum by  
gallbladder stone. Orv. hetil. 97 no.27:751-754 1 July 56

1. A Szabolcs-Szatmar Megyei Tanacs Kozhaza (igazgato: Salamon  
Istvan dr.) Sebészeti Osztalyanak (foorvos: Misert Arpad dr.)  
es Korszovettani Osztalyanak (foorvos: Gerlei Ferenc dr.)  
Kozlomenye.

- (PYLORUS, stenosis  
caused by perf. of duodenum by gallbladder stone (Hun))
- (CHOLELITHIASIS, compl.  
pylorus stenosis caused by perf. of duodenum by  
gallbladderstone (Hun))
- (DUODENUM, perf.  
by gallbladder stone causing pylorus stenosis (Hun))

ILLYES ZSIGMOND, Dr.; WEIN GÉZA, Dr.

Surgery of invagination in infants. Gyermekgyógyászat 8 no.5-6:180-185  
May-June 57.

1. Szabolcs-Szatmár Megyei Tanács Kórhaza (igazgató: Salamon István dr.)  
Sebészeti Osztálynak (előorvos: Misert Árpád Dr.)  
(INTUSSUSCEPTION, in inf. & child  
surg. in inf. (Hun))

ILLYES, Zsigmond, Dr.; GERLEI, Ferenc, Dr.

Triple intestinal obstruction caused by Meckel's diverticulum containing aberrant pancreas. Orv. hetil. 98 no.38:1050-1053 22 Sept 57.

1. Szabolcs-Szatmar Megyei Tanacs Korhaza Nyiregyhaza (igazgato: Salamon Istvan dr.) Sebesseti Ostalyanak (foorvos: Minert Arpad dr.) es Korbonotani-Korszovertani Ostalyanak (foorvos: Gerlei Ferenc dr.) kozlemenye.

(MECKEL'S DIVERTICULUM, compl.

triple intestinal obstruct. caused by diverticulum containing aberrant pancreas (Hun))

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION, etiol. & pathogen.

triple obstruct. caused by Meckel's diverticulum containing aberrant pancreas (Hun))

(PANCREAS, abnorm.

aberrant pancreas in Meckel's diverticulum with triple intestinal obstruct. (Hun))

ILLYES, Zsigmond; GERLEI, Ferenc

Spontaneous external biliary fistula thought to be for years a cold abscess connected with costal caries. Orv. hetil. 100 no.16:582-584 19 Apr 59.

1. A Megyei Karhaz, Nyiregyhaza (igazgato: Banko Lasko dr.) III. sebészeti osztalyanak (focorvos: Illyes Zsigmond dr.) es korbontani-korszovetiani osztalyanak (focorvos: Gerlei Ferenc dr. Kandidatus) kozlemenye.

(RIBS, dis.

costal caries with perforated cold abscess as erroneous diag. of perforated cholelithic gallbladder fistula given antituberc. ther. for 3 years (Hm))

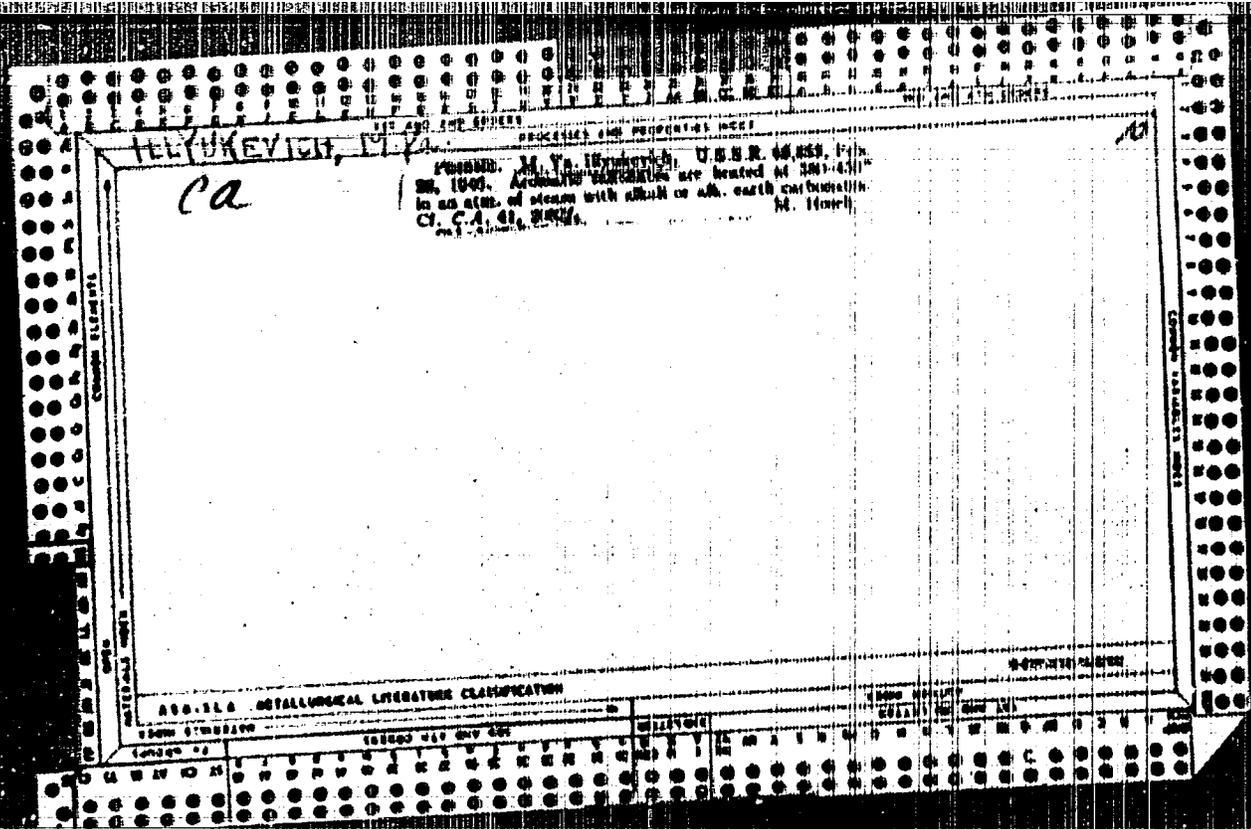
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, differ. diag. same)

LLYUKEVICH, M. Ya.  
 Phenols. M. Ya. Llyukovich. Russ. 57,456, Aug. 31, 1940. A salt of an aromatic sulfonic acid and alkali or a hydroxide of an alkaline earth metal is heated for a short time to 300-450° in an inert gas or steam at atm. or reduced pressure.

10

METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION  
 66000 174 6156A  
 66000: MAP QM V 882  
 66000: 174 6156A

MATERIAL INDEX  
 COMPLETE ELEMENTS  
 COMPLETE SYMBOLS INDEX



USSR

Exchange of sulfonic acid group in aromatic compounds for a hydroxyl. I. Reactivity of sulfonic acid groups in aromatic compounds in alkaline and acidic hydrolysis. M. Ya. Il'yukovich, Sbornik Nauch. Obozren. Khim. 2, 1960, 1241-1246. In alk. solution reacts in but one

way, and the reaction is not accompanied by hydrolysis of acid type, which yields the hydrocarbon and sulfonic ion. For abnormal hydrolysis, exchange of SO<sub>3</sub>H for HO under action of acids or for H under action of alkali, the explanation lies in the electronic displacements caused by the sulfonic group in the aromatic ring. Thus in ortho hydrolysis of 2-pyridylsulfonic acid there occurs an electron shift from N to the side of the SO<sub>3</sub>H group; in acidic hydrolysis there is an electron shift from the site of SO<sub>3</sub>H to N, forming an unusual ionic structure. In ortho or para position hinders alkaline hydrolysis of the SO<sub>3</sub>H group in aromatic compounds and leads to side reactions, while in meta position it aids acidic hydrolysis with exchange of HO for H, while alk. hydrolysis is even smoother than in o- and p-positions. G. M. Kovalov

Handwritten initials or signature.

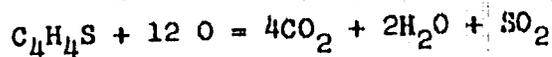
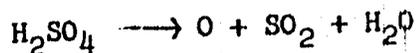
5.3300

75682  
SOV/80-32-10-31/51AUTHOR: Illyukevich, M.

TITLE: Concerning the Characteristics of Benzene in Chemical Industry

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2308-2312 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The importance of benzene in chemical industry and different methods of benzene specification are reviewed. It was found that some impurities, present in benzene, reduce sulfuric acid to sulfurous acid at high temperature (170-250°); for example:



The author proposes to characterize the market samples of benzene according to their ability to reduce sulfuric acid at high temperature. The purity of benzene is characterized by the reduction coefficient, expressed in number

Card 1/2

Concerning the Characteristics of Benzene  
in Chemical Industry

75682  
SOV/80-32-10-31/51

of mls of 0.1N iodine solution which is needed to oxidize the  $SO_2$  formed by benzene sulfonation under standard conditions ( $190^\circ$ ). The reduction coefficient can be determined in a special apparatus, shown in the article, or by using the ordinary procedure for benzene sulfonation. There is 1 figure; 3 tables; and 4 references, 1 German, 2 Soviet, 1 U. S. The U.S. reference is: Anderson, J. R., and Engelder, C. J., Ind. Eng. Ch., 37, 541 (1945).

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1958

Card 2/2

ILLYUKOVICH, M.Ya.

Effectiveness of dust-removing additives. Khim. prom. 41 no.3:231-232  
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

*ILLYIMINARSKIY, K. L.*  
GRUNKIN, M.N., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; SEROV, K.P., redaktor;  
ILLYIMINARSKIY, K. L., redaktor; SMIRNOV, P.S., tekhnicheskii  
redaktor

[Planning in industrial establishments] Planirovaniye na promyshlennom  
predpriyatii. [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1957. 81 p. (MLRA 10:9)  
(Russia--Industries)

1647-2  
ZARETSKIY, Ye.Ye., kand.ekon.nauk., SOMINSKIY, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk., red.;  
ILLYUMINARSKIY, K.L., red.; SKVIRSKAYA, R.I. tekhn.red.

[Economic aspects of the machinery manufacturing industry] Voprosy  
Voprosy ekonomiki mashinostroitel'nogo proizvodstva. [Leningrad]  
Lenizdat, 1958. 298 p. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Machinery industry)

KHUDOBIN, Afanasiy Ivanovich, kand. ekonom. nauk; NOSOV, F.V., doktor istor. nauk, red.; ILLYUMINARSKIY, K.L., red.; ONOSHKO, H.G., tekhn. red.

[Great advantages of socialism] Velikie preimushchestva sotsializma. Pod obshchei red. F.V.Nosova. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1960. 35 p. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Russia--Economic conditions)

TIKHONOV, Ivan Artem'yevich, doktor ekonom. nauk, prof.; NOSOV, F.V.,  
doktor istor. nauk, red.; ILLYUMINARSKIY, K.L., red.; SHERMU-  
SHENKO, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Main economic problem of the U.S.S.R.] Osnovnaia ekonomicheskai  
vadacha SSSR. Pod obshchei red. F.V.Nosova. Leningrad, Lenizdat,  
1960. 53 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Competition, International)

NAPAL'KOV, Sergey Nikolayevich, moryak torgovogo flota; ILLYUMIMARSKIY,  
K.L., red.; SHERMUSHENKO, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Meetings in Cuba; report] Vstrechi na Kube; reportazh.  
Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1960. 182 p.

(MIRA 14r3)

(Cuba--Description and travel)

KONICHEV, Konstantin Ivanovich; ILLYUMINARSKIY, K.L., red.;  
LEVONEVSKAYA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[There where the fetters of slavery are being torn] Tam, gde  
rvut okovy rabstva. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1962. 109 p.  
(MIRA 15:1)

(Africa, Subsaharan--Description and travel)  
(Schweitzer, Albert, 1875- )

L 26075-66 EWI(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/GS

ACC NR: AT6015373

SOURCE CODE: 00/000/65/000/000/0188/0191

AUTHOR: Il'yushenko, L. E.; Sheleg, M. U.; Kostyuk-kul'gavchuk, L. P. 35

ORG: none B+1

TITLE: The influence of a constant applied magnetic field during the electro-deposition process on the coercive force and anisotropy field of a permalloy film 18 18

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki, Vychislitel'naya tekhnika (Computer engineering), Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 188-191

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic thin film, magnetic coercive force, magnetic anisotropy

ABSTRACT: To investigate the influence of an applied magnetic field on the magnetic properties of permalloy films during film formation by electroplating, fields ranging from 0 to 500 oe were utilized. Films were made by plating 80% Ni--20% Fe on 0.07--0.08 mm polished copper foils in a sulfuric acid solution. The film thickness was 2000 Å. The fields, created with Helmholtz coils, were parallel to the films. The electrolyte current density was 1.1 amp/dm<sup>2</sup>, and the pH factor was 2.7--3. In the range of applied magnetic fields, the coercive force and the field of anisotropy did not exhibit any correlation with the magnitude of the applied field. Changing the pH factor of the electrolytic solution had no effect on the coercive field and field of anisotropy. It was noted that the axis of easy magnetization did not depend on the direction of the applied field but was colinear with the direction

Card 1/2 2

L 26075-66

ACC NR: AT6015373

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in which the copper foils were drawn in the rolling operation during manufacture. To exclude the influence of copper substrate texture on experimental results, new substrates were carefully polished and used in the next series of tests with films 3000 Å thick. Again no correlation could be found between the magnitude of applied field and coercive force and field of anisotropy. However, the axis of easy magnetization in this case aligned itself with the direction of the applied field.  
Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

[BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 15Dec65/ ATD PRESS: 4252

Card 2/2 CC

L 26071-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) LJP(c) ID/GS

NR. A-015374

SOURCE CODE UR/0000/45/000/000/0191/0193

AUTHOR: Koatyuk-Kul'gavchuk, L. F.; Il'yushenko, L. F.

42

ORG: none

B+1

TITLE: The influence of current density on the coercive force of electrodeposited films

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki, Vychislitel'naya tekhnika  
(Computer engineering). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 191-193

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic thin film, magnetic coercive force, current density

ABSTRACT: In an extension of previous work the authors investigated the relationship between current density and coercive force during electroplating on copper substrates of thin 80% Ni—20% Fe films. Films with thicknesses ranging from 500 to 5000 Å and current densities from 0.3 to 2 amp/dm<sup>2</sup> were used. The films were deposited at room temperature in the presence of 500-oe magnetic fields applied parallel to the film surface in electrolytes with pH factors of 2.7—3. The test results indicate that the minimum coercive force is obtained when the current density is approximately 1 amp/dm<sup>2</sup>. Lowering the current density causes an increase in the coercive force due to a change in the crystal structure and composition of films. The percentage of Fe in this case increases. High current density (above 1.8 amp/dm<sup>2</sup>) gives rise to an increased coercive force for films with thicknesses of 2000—5000 Å. This increase is 2

Card 1/2

L 26071-66

ACC NR: AT6015374

caused by the change in the crystal structure of the films. The optimum plating  
current density for low coercive force films is in the range between 1 and 1.5 (ap/dm<sup>2</sup>)  
Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 15Dec65/ ATD PRESS: 4254

Card 2/2 CC

PROCESSED AND PREPARED WORK

ILLYUTOVICH, A. YU.

ca

116

The site of production of virucidal antibodies in vaccine infection. A. Yu. Ilyutovich. *Zh. Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. Immunobiol.* 1946, No. 3, 65-7. -- Expts. from rabbit tissues and from tissues of human corpses showed less virulence than did the plasma of their blood. The most frequent finding of virucidal antibodies were made in cats, of the kidneys, liver, spleen, and bone marrow. Exts. of the eggs, eyeball fluid, brain, and skin when combined with smallpox vaccine showed on injection into rabbits an increased virulence of the smallpox vaccine, probably owing to the presence in the cats. of the Thurnau-Reynolds factor (cf. *C.A.B.* 11, 707/19).

(I. M. Kuznetsov)

ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

APR 1951

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man and Animals. Bacteria. Bacteria of the Intestinal Group. F-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72175.

Author : Budylna, V. V.; ~~Illyutovich, A. Yu.~~; Petrova, Z. S.; Bodulina, T. V.; Golubeva, Ye. Ye.; Tirova, A. I.; Chetvernina, R. S.

Inst : Stavropol Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera.

Title : Experimental-Biological Model of Bacterial Dysentery.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. tr. Stavropol'sk. n.-i. in-t vaktsin i syvorotok, 1957, vyp. 4, 85-97.

Abstract: Kittens aged 2-5 months were infected orally with a local strain of a Flexner type W in a quantity of 1-8 billion microbe bodies. Development of

Card 1/3

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu., PETROVA, K.S., GOLUBEVA, Ye.Ye., CHIRVIRNINA, R.S.

Use of the phage increase reaction for detecting Flexner's bacillus in the organism of an infected rabbit [with summary in English].  
Biol. eksp. biol. i med. 45 no.6:78-84 Ju '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz Starvopol'skogo instituta vaktsin i sывороток (dir. - kand.med. nauk V.M. Kruglikov). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom ANU SSSR L.A. Zil'berom.

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, experimental,  
phage increase reaction in detection of bacilli (Rus))  
(BACTERIOPHAGE,  
increase reaction in detection of Shigella dysenteriae  
in rabbits (Rus))

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; PETROVA, Z.S.; CHETVERNINA, R.S.; GOLUBEVA, Ye.Ye.

Experimental and biological method for obtaining vaccinal strains of Flexner's bacillus and studies on the immunological effectiveness of live dysenterial vaccine. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 48 no.10:62-68 0 '59.  
(MIRA 1312)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok (dir. - kand. med. nauk V.M. Kruglikov). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom ANM SSSR V.I. Chernigovskim.  
(VACCINES)  
(DYSENTERY BACILLARY immunol.)

ILLYUTOVICH, A. Yu.

Studies on the structure of the tetanus toxin by means of a diffusion gel precipitation method. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no. 3: 76-80 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.  
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS) (TETANUS)

ILYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; APOSTOLOV, B.G.; PETROVA, Z.S.; MANHLIKOVSKIY, L.I.;  
GOLUBEVA, Ye.Ye.; KHOTEYEVA, R.S.

Diagnostic significance of immunological reactions in the iso-  
lation of *E. coli* in young children. *Pediatrics* no. 5:47-51 '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok (dir. -  
dotsent V.M. Kruglikova) i detskoy kliniki Stavropol'skogo  
meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. V.G. Budylin, zav.  
kafedroy - kand.med.nauk B.G. Apostolov).  
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

ILLYUTOVICH, A. Yu.; TORBAN, M.A.

Destruction of sugars by various strains of the tetanus bacillus during toxin synthesis in Glusman's medium. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.11:105-110 N '61. (MJRA 14:11)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.  
(CLOSTRIDIUM TETANI) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)  
(SUGARS)

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; BUDYLINA, V.V.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.; BULOAKOVA, A.S.

Seroprophylaxis of tetanus. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.7:  
7D-73 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktaih i syvorotok i gorodskogo  
travmatologicheskogo kabineta.  
(TETANUS)

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; PETROVA, Z.S.; KHOTEYEVA, R.S.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.;  
GOLUBEVA, Ye.Ye.; RAYKIS, B.N.

Experimental biological model of colienteritis and some  
problems in the pathogenesis of this infection. Zhur.  
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.1:83-89 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.  
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)  
(INTESTINES—DISEASES)

BUDYLINA, V.V.; ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; TORBAN, M.A.

Experimental study of antitetanus Diaform-3 sera additionally treated with aluminum hydroxide. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.2:87-92 P '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.

(SERUM)

(TREATING)

(ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE)

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; ASTAKHOVA, N.I.

Use of heated chicken eggs as an experimental model for isolating pure cultures of *Clostridium tetani* from the external environment and for improving its immunogenic properties. *Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun.* 33 no.10:31-34 0'62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; BUDYLINA, V.V.; RAYKIS, B.N.

Study of immunological shifts in the administration of  
purified adsorbed tetanus anatoxin. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid.  
i immun. 40 no.5:97-102 My '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; RAYKIS, B.N.; LABETSKIY, I.I.

Characteristics of immunogenesis in guinea pigs vaccinated  
with sorbed tetanus anatoxin under conditions of ionizing  
radiation lesion. Zh. mikrobiol. 40 no.7:61-64, 1963  
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.

ILLIUTOVICH, A.Yu.

Simple method for increasing the toxigenic and immunogenic properties of strains of *Clostridium tetani* cultivated in the bodies of laboratory animals. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.11:123-126 N '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.

ILLIUTOVICH, A.Yu.; SMYSHLYAYEVA, V.I.; RAKHMAN, F.S.; ASEARNKOVA, N.I.

Characteristics of toxin formation in various Clostridium tetani strains based on data of immunochemical analysis. Report No.1. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.12:48-53 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Stavropol'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.

antibiotic, immunocombinary, amino acid, nitrogen, amino acid, nitrogen  
compound, protein, molecule, precipitation

[The central portion of the page contains a large area of extremely faint and illegible text, likely a document page that has been severely underexposed or is otherwise obscured. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.]

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; RAYKIS, B.N.; LAETSkiY, I.I.

Characteristics of immunity in guinea pigs irradiated following  
vaccination with sorbed tetanus anatoxin. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.  
i immun. 41 no.11:99-103 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Stavropol'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; SMYSHLYAYEVA, V.I.; RAKHMAN, E.Z.; ASTASHOVA, N.I.

Immunochemical study of tetanus culture filtrates in the process  
of detoxication. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.4:73-78  
Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Stavropol'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.

15-57-4-4508

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,  
p 72 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Illyuyeva, G. V.

TITLE: ~~Method of Determining the Content of Oxide and Carbonate Minerals in Sedimentary Rocks~~  
A Method of Determining the Content of Oxide and Carbonate Minerals in Sedimentary Rocks (Metod opredeleniya sodержaniya okisnykh i karbonatnykh mineralov v osadochnykh gornykh porodakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-1. in-ta geol. Arktiki, 1956, Vol 86, pp 160-186

ABSTRACT: In determining the content of carbonate, oxide, and silicate minerals, a 10 percent HCl solution is generally used, and warmed as desired. However, as results of analyses have shown, not all the compounds being investigated are dissolved by this method. For the present report the solubility of several of the more common minerals in rocks has been analyzed in different solvents at various temperatures and for different lengths of time in the solvent. The minerals used were calcite (54.11 percent CaO), dolomite (29.51 percent CaO)

Card 1/4

15-57-4-4508

## A Method of Determining the Content of Oxide (Cont.)

and 19.45 percent MgO), magnesite (44.57 percent MgO), siderite (33.34 percent Fe), limonite (48.4 percent Fe), pyrolusite (60.72 percent Mn), dolomite (31.7 percent CaO and 21.23 percent MgO), siderite (42.17 percent Fe), and siderite (26.46 percent Fe). All the minerals were ground to 100 mesh (0.147 mm), and the sample weight was one gram. The solution was performed at room temperature (16° to 20°) or by heating to 100° in a water bath with periodic stirring. The common method of making the analyses was employed. The solvents used were 10.5 percent HCl, two percent HCl, two-normal solution of acetic acid, and a solution of oxalic acid. Calcite and dolomite were completely dissolved after 0.5 hours in the 10 percent HCl, two percent HCl, and the two-normal CH<sub>3</sub>COOH, but in a solution of two-normal acetic acid (sic) dolomite required five hours at 100° to be dissolved. Magnesite was completely dissolved in 10 percent HCl after five hours at 100°. The length of time in the solvent must be trebled when acetic acid is used. An increase of the solution to four-normal scarcely improved the solubility. Siderite was also dissolved after five hours of boiling in 10 percent HCl. Acetic and  
Card 2/4

15-57-4-4508

## A Method of Determining the Content of Oxide (Cont.)

oxalic acids were poor solvents even when the mineral was treated repeatedly. Limonite was fully dissolved in 10 percent HCl on heating to 100°. When concentrated oxalic acid was used on the mineral, a little soluble oxalate was formed and the extraction of iron did not exceed 70 percent. Citric and acetic acids did not give satisfactory results. Pyrolusite was but poorly dissolved in any of the solvents indicated. The best results were obtained by using a two-normal solution of acetic acid with a reducing agent ( $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ ). On the basis of these studies, the author recommends the following procedure in dissolving the minerals: 1) for dissolving calcite, dolomite, and magnesite use a two-normal solution of acetic acid; after a double treatment for 0.5 hours with this solvent at 100°, calcite and dolomite are practically dissolved completely, and magnesite is fully dissolved with a five-hour treatment; 2) for dissolving siderite use a two-normal solution of acetic acid and a two percent solution of oxalic acid, treating alternately; 3) for dissolving iron-oxide minerals, such as hematite, goethite, hydrogoethite, and others, use a two percent solution of oxalic acid with brief heating and then subsequent treatment under the same conditions

Card 3/4

## .A Method of Determining the Content of Oxide (Cont.)

15-57-4-4508

with a solution of higher concentration (12.5 percent); 4) for dissolving pyrolusite use a two-normal solution of acetic acid in the presence of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$  and treat twice at  $100^\circ$ . When treating a synthetic mixture of minerals consisting of 13.95 percent Ca, 10.68 percent Mg, 13.62 percent Fe, and 10.12 percent Mn in different solvents, the mutual effect of the minerals appeared to be large. The most suitable procedure was the successive treatment with 10 percent HCl, with a two-normal solution of acetic acid containing a reducing agent, and, finally, with a solution of oxalic acid. In addition to the minerals indicated above, several silicates were studied to determine their solubilities. The result of this study showed that even acetic acid is a very active solvent for them. As an example in using the method of dissolving minerals in different solvents, five samples of argillaceous silty rocks were studied. From the chemical analyses it was possible to calculate the content of the carbonate and oxide minerals.

Card 4/4

V. G. R.

*Illyuviyeva G.V.*

USSR / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-6

Mineral salts. Oxides. Acids. Bases.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31254

Author : Illyuviyeva G.V.

Inst : Leningrad Mining Institute

Title : Investigation of the Process of Interaction of  
Pyrrhotine with Alkaline Cyanide Solutions

Orig Pub: Zap. Leningr. gorn. in-ta, 1956, 32, No 3,  
163-181

Abstract: It was found that the process of interaction of  
pyrrhotine with cyanide solutions occurs most in-  
tensely during the first 2-4 hours, when 80% of  
the cyanide (on the basis of the amount used up

Card 1/2

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-6

Mineral salts. Oxides. Acids. Bases.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31254

to form thiocyanates and ferrocyanides of heavy metals, which are little soluble and precipitate from the solution. It has been demonstrated that in the case of a contact with air, during cyaniding, a preliminary addition of sulfates of Ca and Mg, makes it possible to reduce, by approximately 2 times, consumption of KCN on treatment of pyrrhotine, artificial mixture of pyrrhotine-chalcopyrite or sulfide ore. Bibliography 9 references.

Card 2/2

ILLYUVIYEVA, G.V.

Using the potentiometric method for studying the relationship  
between sulfide minerals and various reagents. Zap. IGI 36  
no. 2:152-177 '59. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Sulfides) (Chemical tests and reagents)

ILLYUVIYEVA, G.V.

Using the extraction method in metallurgy. TSret. met. 36  
no.9:1-7 § '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ILYUVIYEV, G.V.

Separate recovery of some nonferrous metals from solutions.

Zap. IGI 42 no.3:55-70 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

ИЛЮВИЧЕВ, В. П.

CA

PROGRAMS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The vitamin C contents of vegetables and berries in relation to the variety and conditions of culture. V. P. Il'yuvich and M. N. Ulanova. *Bull. Applied Biophys. USSR Plant Breeding* (U. S. S. R.), Suppl. 84, *Plant Problems* 2, 95-107 (1957).—With the advance in age kohlrabi and radishes decrease in C vitamin. Decreases in sunlight intensity and shading decrease the C vitamin content of kohlrabi. Decreases in length of day decrease the relative quantities of ascorbic acid in kohlrabi and sweet and increase its content in radish. Kohlrabi grown in the open or in open frames contain more vitamin than those grown under glass. Onions and sweet produce more vitamins under glass. Celery acetate cures show a neg. effect on the vitamin content of kohlrabi, onions and sweet. N and K fertilizers increase the vitamin content of potatoes. The vitamin content of a great many varieties of vegetables and wild strawberries is recorded.

J. S. Jolly

14

ASS-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |
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20K. ИЛЛЮСТРАЦИИ

51

10020\* The Use of Granulated Fertilizers for Early Potatoes. (Russian.) V. M. Stokin and V. P. Il'inskiy, *Sovetskaya Agromeniya*, v. 10, Mar. 1952, p. 23-24.  
\* The use of various mixtures of organic and mineral fertilizers for the above was determined in test fields. Data are tabulated.

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... of ...

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY : Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers. J  
AES. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10695  
AUTHOR : Kornilov, M. F., Trunina, Z. V., Ilyuyeva, V. E.  
INST. : Northeastern Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture  
TITLE :  
ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sev.-Zap. u.-i. in-ta s. kh.,  
1958, No. 1-2, 16-19  
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1